civilization extirpated

sands and thousands of volumes of the

exaggerated." But the sceptics and the

there are no doubt in abundance, from

which the inquirer might furnish him-

self, but for the shortness of life and

the urgency of other interests in it.

with a working account of the various

phases of the old Irish civilization. The

general view of old Irish culture was

still lacking. It is this view that is un-

(Longmans). Mr. Joyce, it appears, is

already known as a scholarly contribu-

or to one or more of the specialties.

Here he appears as attempting in two

volumes of not repellent size, profusely and pertinently illustrated, to cover the

entire field. It is an ambitious attempt

and the undertaker is entitled to every

reasonable allowance. Certainly one must not find fault with him for his

enthusiasm. So long as it does not

carry him to absurd lengths it is not

essentials for his task. One recurs to

his Carlyle: "To understand a thing the

first requirement is that you should love the thing, be in sympathy with it."

filled by many enthusiastic Irishmen

the composition of an Irishman, and as

unmistakably of an Irishman equipped

with "the learning of the Egyptians." It is difficult to read it without some

more or less awkward imitation of the

mellifluous brogue in which it was evi-

dently composed.

It is a "datum," so to say, of the

existence of an important and influential

that the country should be populous.

class," absolved from the cares of get-

ting daily bread by manual labor and at

spirit, cannot exist. Accordingly the au-

Without populousness the

of Strongbow in the twelfth.

SOME NEW BOOKS. abandoned. Still a third is the emigration from Ireland in those early cen-Ireland Before the English Conquest. turies to Scotland, Wales and the Isle Almost all reading people must have of Man, which would indicate that the shade when compared either in wealth sincere and deep sentiment, poetic flow, desired some authentic and scholarly difficulties of getting a living from the or variety with that of early Ireland. sount within a manageable compass soil, on account of the congestion of of the actual state of Irish culture be- the inhabitants, was greater in the mous poems] such delicate art, so subtle the Anglo-Norman invasion and country from which the emigrants went a charm, so true and deep a note that litles does not constitute style what does beginning of "800 years of wrong." than in that to which they betook them- with the exception of the masterpieces it constitute? That there have been many and grievous wrongs during the 800 years is 1660, after the century of desolating place by their side." indisputable. But that the whole war which had preceded it was the low eight centuries have consisted of water mark of Irish population and that be shaken is that which comes from her 'wrong' is equally incredible. Espe- that population had been greater even a share in the Christianization of the cially when one remembers that during | millennium before. he earlier of the eight centuries, and even down to the later, it has been a complaint of the advocates of the Eng-

institutions which imply that the people emerged from barbarism undoubtedly "connection" that the English settiers in Ireland have been so attracted prevailed in Ireland even before its by the Irish character and the Irish Christianization. Christianization. Granization as to become "more Irish From some points of view the most than the Irish." That is a complaint at

important of these was a system of law, least as old as the "spacious times" of to which the people submitted and of Queen Elizabeth and Edmund Spenser, which the professors were honored and say half way back to the beginning of esteemed. That was undoubtedly the 800 years. Since then the Irish case with the Brehon law, of which the origin is "lost in the twilight of fable." complaint has been that the Anglothe Luckily the law was codified at so early promise of a civilization in many and a date that the documents relating to even in most respects more fruitful and it are at once the earliest and the most promising than itself. One result of specific which relate to the Irish histhe modern agitation of the Irish questory of the pre-Anglo-Norman times. tion, an agitation now of itself upward Modern scholarship has found more of a hundred years of age, is, as the material for its researches in these than late Edwin Lawrence Godkin, himself in any other documents of Irish hisan Irishman of the "Anglo-Norman," or tory, and the fleid has been intelligently more properly of what is now coming worked. Many of the Irish customs, recognized as the "Ulster" type, which have the force and sometimes the once complained, has been that when forms of law, have been shown to be the pre-Anglo-Norman civilization of derived from the peculiarities of gov-Ireland was concerned the chief effect ernment and society. One of these is Louis Bertrand (Appletons), admirably the prevalence of the sept or "gens" translated from the French by Vincent of criticism of his historical pretensions the autochthonous and Celtic over both the smaller social unit of the Irishman was to good him into exag-! family and the larger, or what we call haps the most eminent and important gerating the architectural splendor of the State, but which had no analogy in of the four great Latin fathers of the "Tara's halls" and "the number of early Irish distory. It is this prevenue the orchestra." The reported alence, for example, which seems to this one or almost all have been written have dictated what is known as the law from the theological rather than from typical showing of this exaggeration. of tanistry, according to which the of-While all Europe besides was sunk in ignorance and superstition Ireland was filled with churches and palaces and but to the most eligible of the same colleges of the most magnificent archi-It is this custom which has tecture, with libraries filled with thoumoved the graye Hallam to the expression of an opinion that "no better mode, most beautiful po'try." To all but t is evident, of providing for a perpet-Celtic Irishmen this account of the anual supply of those civil quarrels in cient state of Ireland has seemed to be, which the Irish are supposed to place like the cabled account of Mark Twain's so much of their enjoyment could have death as described by himself, "grossly been devised." But, in fact, the succession to the chief was, as Mr. Joyce believers alike have thus far been at a shows, often established and recognized loss for an account of what really was the culture and the civilization of Ireof tanistry seems a fairly sensible deland in the days and the centuries, say vice for securing a succession of milibetween its Christianization by St. Pattary ability in a tribe which ewed its rick in the fifth century and the arrival separate existence to its power of defending itself in war. Monographs and special treatises

"The ancient kings of Ireland" is commonly used or accepted as a jocose lesignation. But this is mainly cause the word or words which we translate by "king" really covered such a range of authority and dignity, from that, say, of a lowland Scottish "laird" names of O'Curry and O'Donovan and Kuno Meyer and Nash and Petrie and to that of the chief of a highland many more are honored by all scholars Scottish clan. It hardly went higher in their respective departments. But a than that. It is doubtful whether there ever was an undisputed "King of Ire-'and." Even the "over kings" of dertaken to be supplied in A Social His- Tara, who enjoyed a sort of primacy, tory of Ancient Ireland, by P. W. JOYCE never aspired to that designation, or at least never deserved it. In many if not in most cases, Edmund Spenser's term of "captain" would be more accurately descriptive. The name of Tara calls up that vague image of "Tara's halls," to which the Irish poets of later generations have reverted as the capital of the Ireland of the Golden Age, and which uninformed and sceptical readers have been accustomed to consider as mythical. In fact, however, the Irish archæologists have succeeded from exonly respectable but the very first of isting remains, which consist chiefly of mere excavation and from documentary evidence, in making a conjectural restoration of the palace, which is perhaps as well entitled to respect as most conjectural restorations. What most im-This requirement the author fulfils, as ndeed this requirement has been fulpresses the reader, however, in this acunt of ancient Ireland is the advance in or toward civilization, which is imcommand the credence of disinterested plied in the acceptance of a government of law. The more because the modern scholars. The uncritical enthusiasm of such historians the present historian Irish have not, among the virtues com- More than all he must be a keen and expressly deprecates. "In regard to my monly conceded to them, that of being ject we have on the one hand those a "law abiding" people. Yet James the English and Anglo-Irish people-and First's attorney-general said of the Irish bey are not few-who think merely of his time: "There is no nation of and has accordingly produced a volume people under the sun that doth love from ignorance that Ireland was a barbarous and half savage country before equal and indifferent justice better than the English came among the people and civilized them; and on the other hand with the execution thereof, although it there are those of my countrymen who be against themselves, so as they may have an exaggerated idea of the greathave the protection and benefit of the ness and splendor of the ancient Irish law when upon just cause they do nation." The entire preface from which this citation is taken is very well worth warranted: "But later on the Penal reading not only on account of its expolaws changed all that, and changed the sition but on account of its national or Irish natural love of justice into hatred

and distrust of law. Upon the whole, the reader of this book who comes to it in candid ignorance of its subject matter will be apto own that he had underrated the degree of civilization to which Ireland could fairly lay claim before the Anglo-Norman invasion arrested its develop- liaison with her and its result in the ment. He may not be struck with incondition of civilization in any country digenous Irish achievement in the fine arts. As to music he has no means of judging. In decoration there is nothing hardly even the familiar "opus hibernicum" or Celtic interlaced ornament liberty to devote itself to ornamental which has not been equalled by people arts or to the things of the mind or the at a lower stage of general culture than But equally lifelike with the picture of it is otherwise shown that the ancient naturally labors to show that Ire- Irish had attained. It may very well be land was well and even densely popu- doubted whether the Irish, except in dilated in the early Christian ages, and rect imitation of other peoples in the pre-Christian. Statistics succeeded in rearing what could fairly were not of course accurately kept until be called a work of monumental archimany centuries after even the later of these two periods. The estimates of the chief contributions of Irish builders to population of Ireland, even at the time their art show no more power of design the Restoration, are conjectural, than a modern chimney shaft. The Iris But the most plausible of these put the churches seem to be pretty uniformly population of Ireland in 1660 at a mili- antedated. All of them which posses on. This is doubtiess as far below the any architectural interest are evidently resources of the island for the decent inspired by the works of the Normar and comfortable maintenance of human phase of Romanesque and must have life as the population just before the life as the population just before the life constructed after the Norman in-

native style of interest or promise emigration was above it. What has been called "Raleigh's fatal | There remains the art of poetry, or gift" of the potato, introduced into Ire- which nobody can judge with any au land in 1810, stimulated population to thority unless he knows the language an extent which the frequent famines in which it is composed. Irish poetry arising from a deficient crop could not offers, besides the difficulty of the lan bring down to a ratio suitable to the guage, the special difficulty of a com real capacities of the soil. From 1785 plicated prosody, freely employing "as to 1803 the population increased from sonantal" as well as perfect rhymes. than 5,500,000, and in 1845, just before who has made a study of Ireland whon the worst and most memorable of the one would most willingly trust upon famines, it was estimated at 8.295,061, question of this kind, and he says: "Yea far more, as was suddenly and terribly truly, I have caused divers of them to proved, than the soil could be relied be translated unto me, and surely they upon to sustain. Of course no such savored of sweet wit and good invenwas possible until the introduction, but skilled not of the goodly orna "ion of the "dangerous esculent" as in ments of poetry, yet were they sprinkled effect the sole food of the people. Still with some pretty flowers of their natuess was any such populousness possible ral device, which gave good grace and in the early Middle Ages, Mr. Joyce comeliness unto them." This is lower prudently abstains from guessing at the praise than Matthew Arnold has be numbers during any part of the period stowed upon Celtic poetry in general in covered by his investigations. He con- his delightful papers. It is still further tents himself with adducing the facts below the praise which Mr. Joyce cites which indicate that accient Ireland was from Prof. Kuno Meyer, who is espe-for its time well peopled. One of these cially entitled to be heard, inasmuch as is the great number of ruins of small while he is among the foremost of Irish churches in districts now waste and scholars he is not an Irishman and is desolate but at some time necessarily so less likely to be swayed by patriotic

populous enough to supply congrega- prejudice. "The literature of France

next to nothing to place by its side, while even the rich literature of Anglo-There is [in these neglected and anony-

An historical Irish claim that cannot share in the Christianization of the Cicero, and to Cicero in a philosophical At any rate some of the systems and a coording to the best modern au- his rival Hortensius. But distinctly the local try. thorities, had far more to do with the professor of rhetoric at Milan was the which maintain or submit to them have conversion of England than the African missionary St. Augustine. "Augustine," says Bishop Lightfoot, "was the apostle of Kent, but Aidan was the apostle of England." On the other hand, the evangelization of the north proceeded from the monastery of Iona. "That man is little to be envied." remarks Dr. Johnson after his own visit, "whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Jarathen or whose plety would not And St. Columba and his monks were all Irishmen.

Mr. Joyce has assembled in these two volumes all that is known about Ireland which the general reader is likely to wish to know and has produced a book of varied and curious interest.

A Study of Saint Augustin.

It is an ambitious work which has been undertaken in Saint Augustin by O'Sullivan, Lives of this one and perthe human point of view. And this fice and the property of the chief de- although the "Confessions" which is the scended not necessarily to his offspring great mine of biographical information upon its subject is so much more human than it is theological, and reveals the author as a man of like passions with the rest of us as frankly as the Confessions of Rousseau, written thirteen centuries later. It is the human side of Augustin with which M. Bertrand exclusively deals, treating the theological controversies in which his subject was engaged, or which have been engaged about his subject, only as material to during his lifetime, and the institution exhibit a personality. The treatment is that of a modern French scholar and critic, such a treatment as might been expected from Ernest Renan, whom indeed it is rather odd that the African saint did not tempt as a sub-The book may be called a commentary on the "Confessions." It implies an unusual range of knowledge and appreciation on the part of the commentator. For the character cannot be understood without an understanding of the environment, which has become so strange and foreign to us, but which it is the biographer's business to reconstruct and realize for us. scenes are Carthage after Carthage had for centuries become an appanage of Rome, Rome when the Roman Empire was well advanced in its decline, north Italy in the shape of the Milan of the fourth century, and rural north Africa, in the shapes of Thagaste, where Augustine was born and to which he relived nearly half of his seventy-five years and in which he died.

There could hardly be any period more interesting than that which included the sack of Rome by Alaric, no period more interesting to us, for, as M. Bertrand strikingly says, "we are the wreckage of the empire." But also But also there could not well be a subject involving more labor. Not only are there of the saint's own writings to be gone brough in search of human traits. The biographer must know his history also, and his geography, this latter by actual observation as well as by reading. subtle psychologist to commend the results of his labor and his analysis.

M. Bertrand has all these good gifts not only of interest but of charm. The sketches which the "Confessions" conthe Irish, or will rest better satisfied tain of the choleric father of the saint of his technically as well as conventionally "sainted" mother, Monica, and of the rest of the household at Thagaste are elaborated into a picture of the desire it." Mr. Joyce's comment seems family life which has verisimilitude elaborated "with modesty enough and life in Carthage which the saint in his old age and his sanctity so bitterly deplored, but which seems to have been rather better than worse than the ordinary lives of young men and students about town in Carthage in the fourth century. The mistress whom Augustin eaves so vague, in spite of his long person of Adeodatus, is perforce left vague here also, though the biographe plausibly characterizes as heroic her conduct in taking herself out of th way of her lover's future and though the recital of the parting is the most pathetic passage in the "Confessions early home is that of the gether of widowed mother and widowed son when the Christian mother had had the wish of her heart in seeing the son not only converted to Christianity out visibly destined to a high place in he church. There is much here, as for that mat-

there is in the "Confessions," about the Manichæan beresy which has been o long extinct that it is really hope ess to try to resuscitate any interest in It takes a great effort to realize nat Maniehæanism and Neo-platonism lid in those early centuries really hreaten Catholicism. But Manichæanon maintained its hold on Augustia o firmly and so long that one cannot ondemn the apportionment of space !t here receives. Nevertheless one finds himself more interested in the account of the hero's progress in the curriculum of what was recognized in the fourth entury as the higher education than n that of his spiritual struggles, if his ntanglement in the Manichean heresy and his extrication from it can be o have been spiritual struggles, when it fairly evident that they affected only als intellect and did not come near his eart, as Christianity so wonderfully

His proficiency in his studies is of oncern to us, while his involvement in he Persian subtleties of the Manichees s of none whatever. For it is as a esult of those studies that the pupil in rhetoric of Carthage and the professor of the same at Milan has peen able to send his voice across the sixteen centuries which divide us from him. In the face of such a "literary" success one is surprised at coming upon M. Bertrand's averment that Saint Augustin "was not in the least a How else could be have got stylist." ossession of what Lowell calls "Fame's rreat antiseptic"? But indeed the

marks of ancient tillage in regions now the eighth to the twelfth century] has standards of the time, for he goes on: "In this respect he is inferior to while even the rich literature of Anglo- Apuleius or Tertullian, though he leaves Saxon England is quite thrown into the them far behind in the qualities of color, the vividness of metaphor and, besides the emotion, the suavity of the

> It is interesting and a little puzzling to know that the saint attributed his first "spiritual awakening," or rather his first attack of moral seriousness, to greatest humanist of all his contemporaries, at least of all his Christian contemporaries. M. Bertrand says: "We do not know if Carthage had many libraries or what the libraries were worth. It is no less true that the author of the 'City of Gcd' is the last of the Latin writers who had a really all around knowledge. It is he who is the link between modern times pagan antiquity. The Middle Ages hardly knew classical literature save by the allusions and quotations of Augustin."

But, still according to the biographer, this classical scholar was the pioneer of mediaval Latin, a distinction which | nel; avoidance as far as possible ing is more lively, clear and colored, ous but conservative, and, above all, farand he felt how awkward classical Latin disguise," and the natives fully close to the Romance languages, he has thrown out the plan of analytical prose, the instrument of thought of the modern West."

Two Dukes of Monmouth.

James. Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II. and the "brown, beautiful, bold but insipid creature" Lucy. Walter or Walters, is here worshipped by Mrs. Evan Nepean in On the Left of a Throne (Lane); a somewhat tawdry hero and a very ardent worshipper, sufficiently aware wide, fertile regions hankering for exof her idol's clayfootedness to note that "to defend Monmouth a certain valor is needed." Of that valor dis- time; cretion is no part. Monmouth was handsome, with the graces and the vices of a giddy court, equally alluring fact; "full of the living the Continent of Europe than to the under thinkers; therefore the college crop of the democ-murderous, puppet of conspirators; the dist oppression now engaged in peace-whose tutelage his lot has fallen. A very Stuart.

Intriguing with the ladies in waitspared the Covenanters after Bothwell ers at home sigh in vain." in Holland; later, how pitiful a spectacle bitious town. depths of a dirty ditch.

be queen."

Whereas in Egypt British initiative and to doubt. Passenger travel and the life is not the correct test for "liberal-energy are subject to partial losses in lighter traffic will continue to move ity" of education, unless education is biographer seems to use the term in an transmission through the channels of over the Nile route. tions for the churches. Another is the and Germany during that period [from esoteric sense as referring it to the native administration, in the Sudan The wheat and cotton will never pre- to be.

they are applied direct. Lord Kitchener says:

When we conquered the Sudan . . the whole population was practically starv-ing. Nothing strikes one more in visiting the Sudan to-day than the great increase besides the emotion, the suavity of the in the individual prosperity of its inhabitone." If the combination of these qualities does not constitute style what does facilities of communication have brought markets hitherto undreamed of to their doors. The development of the rich prod-ucts of the country has been carefully fostered, and a golden harvest has been brought in, which has remained in the country. The people are contented, happy and

The political status of the land is happier and simpler than that of Egypt. After Omdurman the dilemma was to cancel it as Ottoman territory without designating it British. The solution was found in a device of Anglo-Egyptian responsibility; an extraordinary condominium, in view of the somewhat anomalous status of England in Egypt. The success of the Sudanese adminis tration Earl Cromer attributes to these happy factors: absence of interference from London and limited supervision, principally financial, from Cairo, coupled with a competent, well chosen civil service, largely military at first but increasingly civillan in its personis commonly accorded to St. Jerome and changes in personnel; good pay and lib-his Vulgate. Says M. Bertrand: "Noth-eral leaves of absence; a policy generand, as we say to-day, more direct, sighted building for a big future. There than the familiar language of his ser- are no "Capitulations" to tie the hands mons and certain of his treatises. This of administrators, there is no pretence looks to India to come to the rescue; fessional training, he stipulates as its language he has really created. He of merely advisory capacity: "Englishwanted to clarify, comment, give details, men are running the territory without is to decompose ideas and render shades. by their knowledge, experience and skill. And so in a popular Latin, already very | Pride in the undertaking is incentive to hard, honest work, and a guarantee spect romantic military campaigns of wenty years ago.

Perhaps the common idea of the Sudan is of a desert land on which more With commendable frankless Mr. blood than water has been spilled, but the "Egyptian" Sudan, 1,200 miles long and a thousand miles wide, with pienty spected by some, really liked by few, and blood than water has been spilled, but of "swamp, scrub and desert," clared to be rich in potential and far from devoid of actual resources, with ploitation. That exploitation in its fulness will be a big job and will take time; but it is on the cards,

Look first at the cities. Khartum, a "city of romance," is also a city of other brave, magnanimous, a credit to ful avocations." When Kitchener enthe throne at whose "left" he stood, tered the city in September, 1898, it hands; the British builders were able to ing and later with those who played "start fair and lay out their streets element, eager for a revival of its infor higher stakes, he is a less royal and open places with a mathematical fluence. The Turk regrets his lost power in duil winters for Agricola. Monmouth than the man of mercy who symmetry for which municipal reform- and yearns for interference from Con- cessful relief expedition seems undeserved forgiveness at the hands of King James, ready to abjure his religion to save not his soul but his neck, what revival of innate but court stifled virtues was it that gave him that gave him the state of distinction. Between the two Niles, the tapping of not make him "boss," but he thinks they would; and so he frets and chafes and plots. The peasantry, the fellation of distinguished achievements and plots. The peasantry, the fellation of distinguished achievements are considered. Bridge. Pusillanimous in his pleading for have builded a city worthy to be a capstifled virtues was it that gave him been provided for, and of which the heen, ought to be grateful to the Eng- lege. More than half the saluta courage and dignity on the scaffold? city is even now allowed to take toll. lish benefactors who have improved and valedictorians of Yale Excellent and efficient in his service. Khartum is a green, spacious and am their financial standing and made agri-

turned from Italy after his conversion, and Hippo, in the bishopric of waich he self, the "leader," to be plucked, a draggled captive, ignominiously out of the a Sudanese Sandhurst. Gordon College minor difficulties. Fortunately the dis- ment it proves nothing of epths of a dirty ditch.

Badly born, acknowledged bastard of literary culture is no preponderant deleast provocative among the most arleast provocative among the most arking, his death like his birth became sideratum. Some English is taught, but ticulate sections of the population, the gians? How many of the subject of quarrel, with its manufac- the boys are not assailed in respect of middle classes and professional men of who did attain high position wot tured mystery of the Iron Mask, Mar-ried to a "cold" woman, Anna, Duchess ing is more thought of than literature; The fate of Egypt is bound up with Buccleuch, "the woman who would it will certainly be more useful in the fate of Islam, and Mr. Low bequeen," he had a "soul mate," task of unlocking the riches of the land, lieves the Mohammedan world to be enrietta Lady Wentworth; and in his The director is developing, not a horden now further than ever removed from business or y fathers of health Henrietta Lady Wentworth; and in his The director is developing, not a horde now further than ever removed from in the first place the enormous follos of the more manageable and more nu
The Buccleuch Manuscript in its re
a regiment of technically trained sons of the West. He says, perhaps a little of the third or the tenth te merous volumes of the modern editions port of his talk with the four Bishops of Africa ready to be Africa's profitable skyly: who stayed with him in prison the servants. The Wellcome Institute is who stayed with him in prison the servants. The Wellcome Institute is if the Bible is no impediment thight before his execution is quaintly raising up a race of natives educated tramears, steam turbines, repr

> with great dexterity. Always in his ex- definite than that circular line of ratio- of departments; that His "honor rooted in dishonor stood," ploration of the city the British jourand the Monmouth of the histories and nalist was conscious, vaguely, of some- forecast of Egypt's future. the encyclopædias is a more attractive person than the whitewashed Monthan the whitewashed Mon-Nothing is gained for him or ness, he realized the deficiency was "the familiar oder of the Orient unformed." Between the School and the Uni-

sudan is in process of transformation; a ravaged country being revived, regenerated, the maps!—and in time it will probably connect with French rail from Timion the Earl of Cromer, who is certainly buctu and the West Coast or be linked.

Africa how short a time it seems since that whole vast region was a blank or lant reaction upon the independent judgment of plain, off-campus folk.

A monograph on the college in its public institutional bearing is companied in the college of the connect with French rail from Timion the Earl of Cromer, who is certainly buctu and the West Coast or be linked. malified to speak with authority in the up to English metals from Northern bined with a handbook for college offigremises, indorses as to accuracy and Nigeria. And before this happens the cers and teachers; with an occasionally completeness the observation and com-ment of the author; although these are Gondokoro to meet the Cape to Cairc imperative of respectful indorsement. not characterized by colorless conserva- line. Another projected extension is When the experienced educator, quoting ism. The account of the new Sudan from Sennar to the Abyssinian fron-uite eclipses the consideration of con-tier, and already there is a restward ex-expounded arraignment of fraternity litions in Egypt, both because the facts tension, north of Khartum, into the social life and exaggeratedly scientific with regard to it are far less generally Dongola province. The line from At- "commercialized" athletics, remarks that known and because of the picturesque bara to Port Sudan, opened in 1906, he would give these things not merely mality of those facts.

The Sudan is now making progress; Sudan is an "artificial" city, the creation of the railroad; stone and steel putting intellectual training on the same of old happy things for new and un- wharves, warehouses and loading ma- footing of efficient organization as these comfortable forms. It does not seem chinery waiting for the expected flood less formally academic pursuits, he has Sikely that the Sudanese are to be de-natured and tortured into subjection bright hope of many, the scorn of many orem to be propped up or knocked down o European ways; they might pre-| others whose judgment may be equally as views may vary. But there is taken er to that even their once likely fate good. At any rate, it opens a route with of contemporary soft, damp decay, overof slavery and slaughter. It does seem only a single transshipment for heavy ripeness, in gentle insistence upon likely that, preserving their racial char-freight from the heart of the Sudan to "united with this mind of the man of acteristics, they shall be enabled to the markets of Europe. And that the liberal education," "a heart of sympashare in the prosperity of trade which heavy freight will before long be ready thy," devout appreciation of poetry and seems ultimately assured to their land, for shipment there seems little reason music, and rightcourness.

sent any formidable problem of transportation until the land is watered. Only in the southern, equatorial part is quirements of physical exercise? there sufficient rainfall for crops; but even in the north, in the regions desert to the eye, bare and brown, it is, says Mr. Low, desert that needs only water scribed tests on the weight machine to make it bloom with verdure; the soil is all right. And the only obstacle in the way of irrigation is the prior claim of Egypt upon the Nile waters. When the hydraulic engineers have finished their miracle working in Egypt

the future tense! The labor problem, too, is a big one; of the nineteenth century. A population favor of an arbitrary code. 1,800,00 2,400,000 hammedans, "and it might be worth development of character. while for the Indian and Sudan govern- However, his "ideal" college serves ments to consider whether concerted the "prosperous democracy" by providmeasures might not be devised, to pro- ing it with "thinkers." This prosperous mote a moderate migration from a re- democracy does not appreciate scholof the best results. It is a new phase gion where agricultural humanity is arship but does, we are told appreciate a continuation, of the hard and in retro-rather too thick upon the ground to its need of the thinker: one where it is too sparse and scat- Every process of the democracy one where it is too sparse than tive, judicial, financial, civil, political, tered." It ought to work better than mercial, domestic, demands the thinks n South Africa.

certainly not commonly credited by they are designed to cure, are Egyptians with full measure of recognition of the impostance of what Engineering large advantage to the standard of the common of the impostance of what Engineering large advantage to cure, are designed to cure, are the standard of the cure, are the cure, and the cure, are the cu aition of the impostance of what England has done for Egypt. The English colonial agent wins the respect and even the affection of primitive or semi-barbarous peoples; the Sudanese are enthusiastically "for" him, but the Eucray's of the thinker; whether the fault be democracy enthusiastically "for" him, but the Eucray's of the thinker; whether the fault be democracy is provided by the same and the same an ropeanized Egyptian turns rather to legislative halls are not inhabited Nationalism benefited by the urge given ing ought to be a profession to the whole Oriental world by Japan's useful, honorable and lucrative was a dismantled town that fell into his victory over Russia; its appeal is nat- ing as the practice of law; at p urally strongest to the old governing the Legislatures of our prosperous And they stantinople, fondly believing that with- set out from the guarded precincts of drawal of the Occupation would restore academe. they would; and so he frets and chafes and plots. The peasantry, the fella- of distinguished achievement culture stable; but they do not recog- United States Presidents, C in that abortive rebellion that ended with its figurehead's abandonment of institution, where the education begun played by the English—it is all the kite of college presidents. men to the savage judgment of in the kuttabs, primary schools, is con- will of Allah, and forgetting older and and ornaments of the judici

who stayed with the fore his execution is quaintly quotable:

It was too true that he hadde for a long time lived a very dissolute and fregular life; for the last two yeares he had made it his business to lead a more sober and regular course of life than he had done before; toward the effecting thereof he did what he could to subdew and mortine his body by frequent, fasting and prayer.

When he was married to the Duches of Monmouth he was verle young, and under age, and did not weel know what he did or obletdge himself to perform on that

age, and did not week know what he did or objective himself to perform on that accompt like "became a father" while in Wales at the age of 16, they say]; he had not that perfect love and affection for her that either she deserved or he wished himself to have had toward her, which was the occasione of his goeing so frequently astray from her; he and the Ladie Henrieta Wentworth had consuited God by prayer and fasting about it, and was satisfied in their consciences of the innocentic and sinceritle of the intention.

The natural avenue of approach is through increased admittance of natives to the more responsible functions of administration, relaxation of British originality in design. An excellent light and strong, very firm cotton is woven; also by primitive methods but the cachers of self-government. No more definite than that circular line of ratio of departments; that it is definite than that circular line of ratio of departments; that it is definite than that circular line of ratio. cination is the material available for a than ever to the need

mouth. Nothing is gained for him or my one else by digging up the materials already well considered and distracted. Recent investigations of the facts of Lucy Walter's life have not been particularly "convincing," and the sun lands were there, but not the dirt heaps before the open doors, the prowling does rooting in garbage, the mired and securious Africa, but it is Africa deodors assages; she makes live personalities assages; she makes live personalities of him, his wife and his mistress, and hats entertainingly of their homes, Dalkeith House and Toddington Manor:

ness, he realized the deficiency was "the familiar odor of the Orient, unforget able when once it has assailed your nostrils.

** The life and color of the Orient, unforget able when once it has assailed your nostrils.

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** The life and color of the bendand color of the sundand color of the student; he read the student; he read the student; he read the color of the student in the sundand copions outgiving, in article, lecture and book, of his ideas on the prowling dark of the sundan opposite ture and book, of his ideas on the prowling dark of the sundand copions outgiving, in article, lecture and book, of his ideas on the prowling dark opposite the sundand copions outgiving, in article, lecture and book, of his ideas on the prowling dark opposite the sundand copions outgiving, in article, lecture and book, of his ideas on the prowling dark opposite the sundand copions outgiving, in article, lecture and book, of his ideas on the prowling dark opposite the sundand copions outgiving, in article, lecture and book, of his ideas on the prowling dark opposite the sundand copions outgiving, in article, lecture and book, of his ideas on the prowling dark opposite the sundand copions o naise entertainingly of their nomes, balkeith House and Toddington Manor; and her prefatory catalogue of Moncourt portraits is comprehensive and vorth having. Several of the portraits are reproduced.

The old line from Wady Halfa in the north to Khartum has been carried 200 miles further, to Sennar on the Elue Nile, then turns to the west and cross-strong form to the deducation shop with practical interest. In the present volume the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the first and Peck Company, New York). Clement K. Shop replication of Foley's say, manages to invest the endlessly and most times fruitlessly discussed topics of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the distribution of the properties of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the distribution of the properties of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the properties of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the properties of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the properties of the properties of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the properties of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the properties of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the properties of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the properties of the properties of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the properties of the properties of the education shop with practical interest. In the present volume the properties of the prope Ing the White Nile, runs to El Obeid in the Kordofan province, a centre of the trade in gum, grains and hides going.

An English journalist's impressions of out and called and other manufactures. In the present volume many indersable views from the stand-point of student, teacher, president and trustee, as well as the extramural public limits and in the control of the province of the trade in gum, grains and hides going the control of th An English journalist's impressions of out and called and other manufactures lie, are supplemented with some loose posed replica we say that the Sudan are set down in coming in From El Obeid the road is shod dogma of which the continued ex-An English journaists impressions of the first and clinic and other find actives lie, are supplemented with some loose Pgypt and the Sudan are set down in coming in. From El Obeid the road is shod dogma of which the continued extended in Transition, by Sidney Low (Machillans). If Egypt is in "transition," the Africa—how short a time it seems since may be justified in respect of its stimulation.

and maintain balance by Forstto be more liberal than it has any righ

Is it in the name of liberality that colleges to-day subject students to resome colleges the young person is not considered "educated" until his muscular fibre can carry him through preor parallel bars; must be able to swim a specified distance in order to become

baccalaureate in "arts." The "humanitles" may fairly enough be expected to inculcate morality; but how far is the college justified in usurping the place and her permanent supply is assured of parents, even parents winner to the Sudan will have its chance; always abscond? The spartan discipline of the older colleges had wisdom of discretelnation in its stern regime, but to-day prolific though the Arabs and the Su- individual strength is to be supplanted danese may be, it will take many years by authoritative dictation and officious for the natural increase to make up for exhortation; the moral impulse based on the depopulation of the closing decades bedrock of self-interest is neglected in of 8,500,000, reduced by the Mahdia to it be the legitimate business of any 1,800,00, in 1905, had passed the 2,400,000 mark on its way to professedly devoted to moral training 1 1910. Egypt suggests to develop the student into "a minister itself as a natural source of sup- to the happiness and well being of the ply; it is near by, climatic conditions race," to transmute "the man of graare fairly similar, and in the rough way clousness into a gentleman of the that distant populations are bulked in graces"? Even if code can help the the popular imagination it seems as weakling, is it not done at unfair cost though the two peoples ought to get to the strong? Morality-and "the along well together. But it is only as graces"—are the student's private aftrader or official that the Egyptian fair, not his teachers' professional care, cares to migrate into the more south- The doctor does, however, propound erly territory. The fellaheen are not his idea logically rather than dictamobile; and with the reclamation of torially, for, placing the college between new districts along the great river the school, conveyor of "elemental there will be increasing demand for facts, and the university, medium in their services at home. The author the search for "truth" or agent of proshe could spare "a few million" Mo- distinctively characteristic purpose the

With commendable frankness Mr. presence on the statute books of

lege class compare with th first decade of students?

vantages are named:

DICKENS'S VISITS TO JACK STRAW'S CAST!

meetings The other dack Sirence to the casile is

From the Manchester Guardin